hat they are not slow to take advantage of it and harge it all to the Creeks.

DOUBLE PAY FOR CLERICAL WORK. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, March 20,-The Deficiency act lately passed contains an item of \$500 to pay Charles H. Evans for services rendered in preparing statistical information for the Committee on Ways and Means, " and for other services called for by that committee." There is another item for a like sount to pay Henry Dunlap for like services. Both of these gentlemen are clerks in the Treasury Department, one receiving a salary of \$1,600 a year and the other a salary of \$1,800 a year. According to the reports of the chief of the bureau in which they are employed they were present for duty during the time they were working for the Ways and

Means Committee. It is not nucommon for department clerks to be employed upon statistical and other statements for the use of committees of Congress; it is among the regular and necessary duties of department clerks when Congress is in session. But it is unusual for them to receive pay twice for the same period. In this case the clerks worked about two months for the committee and received their salaries regularly. It is understood that their pay has now been stoppied, subject to a decision by the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### INVESTIGATION OF CATTLE DISEASES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Dr. D. E. Salmon, who has been for several years employed by the Department of Agriculture to conduct investigations into diseases of swine and, poultry, has been called to Washington by Commissioner Loring. to conduct like investigations on a more elaborate beale. Land is to be leased, and animals provided For experiments on inoculation, etc., and the Pasteur system of moculation will be adopted with such additions and nodifications as have been suggested by Dr. Salmon's own discoveries and experiences. The investigation will be conducted with a special view of ascertaining the nature and the means of prevention and cure of Texas cattle-fever, pleuro-pneumonia and hog and cheken cholera. The results of the researches already made by Dr. Salmon are such as to make him feel reasonably confident that he will eventually be able to discover remedies which will enable any farmer to prevent or cure the diseases mentioned.

# THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE PRICE DRAFTS RULED OUF-CONTINUATION OF BRADY'S CROSS-EXAM-

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Mr. Ingersoll con tinued and concluded his argument in the Star Route trial this morning in opposition to the admission of evi-dence concerning the Price drafts. He contended that unless the offered evidence tended to affect some other defendant than Brady it was incompetent. It threw no light upon the motives of Dorsey, of Miner, of Vaile, and in this case it threw no light upon Brady's motives. For the sake of the argument he had assumed that the charge wastrue, but it was not

The Court stated that the offer was not at all connected with the matter of the indictment. There was no authority shown as having been delegated by Brady to the other parties. So it could only be offered against Brady. If received it would only tend to prove a crime on Brady's part without associates, and that was not proper, for none of the defendants could be tried for an individual crime under this indictment. Therefore the offer was excluded.

General Brady then resumed the witness-stand and explained what he meant in speaking of an allowance \$30 for the Western service. Had made many temporary contracts upon routes pending re-advertisement. Some of them were as long as the Tongue River route. That route was not re-advertised, because to do so would be only to incur the risk of another inadequate bidding. Other routes were instanced, the conditions of which resembled those of the Tongue River route, but which had been re-advertised. Generally the witness failed to remember particular routes, and answered rather impatiently that the official records would show what action had been taken in connection with them.

The witness, upon being asked what member of Con gress had interested himself in the Mineral Park-Pioche route, stated that the Nevada Senators and Representa-tives and the Utab Delegate had done so; also Senator Plumb. The service on this route had been reduced be-cause it was not properly executed, and it was restored again because it was represented to him that a great injustice had been done the contractors. The contractor themselves made these representations. The fault was with the sub-contractors.

Mr. Bliss-What had Senator Plumb-a Kansas Sen-

ator-to do with this Arizona route i" The witness-He could probably answer that question

more correctly than I could.

Speaking of an affidavit upon the Toqueerville-Adairville route, the witness said that he had not examined into it far enough to see that it required every man mentioned to travel for forty hours in every twenty-four. He was asked why he had not increased the compensa route—as in the case of of the Tongue River route. He answered that he was aware that the distance in the first case was wrongfully advertised. Mr. Bliss produced a distance circular showing the error, but the wit duced a distance crown as a saw it before. It was the duty of the corresponding clerk to have discovered and called attention to the circular.

Mr. Bliss showed that the order itself made the error apparent, but the witness said that French had made the order, and that his indorsement "Do this Brady," had probably been written after the description of dis-

Witness believed that Walsh became a tractor in 1879; his route was the Prescott-Santa Fé route. He came to see witness before he became a sub-contractor in relation to his troubles with the a sub-contractor in relation to his troubles with the contractor, McDonald. Walsh saw witness a number of times after that, in '78 and '79, eventually becoming the contractor upon McDonald's failure by order of witness. Witness identified the order-declaring McDonald a falling contractor and giving the contract to his sureties, George E. Kirk and William H. Gieason. He said that when they failed to begin service the contract was advarded to Walsh. Mr. Bias Inquired why the route had been expedited originally under McDonald, cut down when the latter failed, and restored under Walsh. Mr. Bias — Did you not suspend service in March, 1881

witness-My impression is that I declared Waish a failed contractor, but did not suspend service. I

at General Sheridan's house, but never by appointment.

The witness said that Sheridan was there usually, not always. Witness frequebtly went in and made himself at home, although Sheridan was abeent. Never had any money transactions with Walsh, who was always expressing his willingness to lend money, but had asked Walsh to lend him some stock. Witness acknowledged that the letter produced by Mr. Bliss (the "Chatta letter") was in his handwriting. The letter was then read. It was a request for a loan of some Chattanoogs stock, and has often been published. The writer said that Walsh dia not lend him the stock. He explained the terms used in the letter. "Ginger" did not mean money, but just exactly what he asked for—Chattanooga stock. Witness told Watsh to buy Chattanooga, because it was going up but unfortunately it did not. taneoga stock. Witness told Waish to buy Chattaneoga, because it was going up but unfortunately it did not. That was in the office of Hatch & Foote, New York. So Waish bought stock, but when witness wished to borrow he said that he had sold it. The "newspapers" referred to was The Bepublican; used the plural form because he expected to make it as good as two newspapers. Was at that time negotiating for the ownership of The Capitol. Came into The Critic later on. The other business referred to was the Canadian lumber business of Waugh,

iss wanted to know how Walsh and the witnes Mr. Bliss wanted to know how waish and the winters were to be benefited by the proposed loan. He said that he expected to runup the price of "Chatta" stock. Walsh would have gotten a handsome profit on his stock and witness had more than a cart-load himself. The witness swore positively that ne money had been deposited to his crofit with Hatch & Foote by Walsh. One of the Price drafts was again produced and the witness was asked if he had sent or delivered that draft to Walsh. Objection was made to the question and arguments were made, the Court reserving its decision multi for macrow.

## THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- In pursuance of the net of Congress in relation to the Japanese Indem-nity Fund, approved February 22, 1883, the Secretary of has transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury the Japanese Fund bonds held by the Department of State, as follows: Four per cent consols, \$1,418,850; cents of 1882, \$47,650, together with a check of the dis pursing agent of the State Department for the uninvested each balance of \$3,223.78-total, \$1,837,823.78. This cash balance of \$3,223.78—total, \$1,837,823.78. This makes up the entire amount of the invested fund known as the "Japanese Indemnity Fund." These bonds will be redeemed and cancelled and the proceeds covered into the Treasury. This will enable the Department to carry into effect the provisions of the act of February 22, 1883, by honoring a warrant from the Secretary of State for \$755,000.57 for the purpose of delivering the same to the Government of Japan. The distribution of the Wyening prize money is left by the act within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

# A TREASURY TARIFF RULING.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- To correct some apparent misapprehension, the acting Secretary of the Treasury makes the following explanation of the recent ruling of the Department with regard to the enforcement

of Section 7, of the New Tariff act:

Where an invoice was made out before the enactment
of the new law, and where such invoice shows that the
goods covered by it were delivered to the purchaser free
of charges on board the exporting vessel, duty should be

computed and exacted upon the full invoice value. If the

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S REMAINS. Washington, March 20 .- The remains of John Howard Payne, which are expected to reach New-York on Thursday on the steamer Burgundia, will be met there by two gentlemen from Washington representing W. W. Corcoran, who will bring them at once to this city The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed a special car at the disposal of Mr. Corcoran. Upon arriving here, the body will be placed for the present in the re-ceiving vault at Oak Hill Cemetery without any cere-mony. The slab which was over the grave in Tunis will be brought to New-York with the remains, and will be shipped from there to Washington by steamer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 20, 1883.

New Post Offices.—A post office has been established at Glen Ridge, Essex County, N. J., with Thomas Moritz as postmaster, and one at Tunesassa, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., with William Dillon as postmaster.

AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUSPENDED.-The President to day ordered the suspension of Judge Everton J. Con-ger, Associate Justice of the Territory of Montana, against whom charges of drunkenness and gambling have been preferred.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS. - The total value of the ex-EXPORTS OF HEADSTIFE. In February, 1883, was ports of domestic breadstuffs in February, 1883, \$11,175,193; for the eight months ended February 28,1883, \$149,431,142, as against \$135,295,632 for a like period of the previous

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING .- James Merritt & Co., of Plerson, Mich., were to-day declared by the Post Office Department to be engaged in fraudulent advertising, and the postmaster at Pierson was directed to discontinue the delivery to that firm of registered letters or money orders.

A TREASURY STATEMENT CALLED FOR.-The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has called for a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, with a view to acting upon the various propositions which have been submitted to him in regard to the future financial movements of the Government. THE EIGHT HOUR LAW IN NAVY YARDS, Secretary

Chandler sent a telegraphic order this evening to the commanding officers of all the United States Navy Yards, directing that eight hours be rogarded as a working day for all employes in the Government yards until further notice shall be given. JUSTICE TO CHINESE IN GEORGIA.-The Governor of

Georgia has informed the Secretary of State that the case of the Cainese brothers, who were driven out of Waynesboro by a mob, will be immediately referred to the State's prosecuting officer of the judicial circuit embracing that town, with the request that the full power of the Court be used in administering justice in the matter. THE LISBON EXPOSITION.-The Department of State THE LISBON EXPOSITION.—The Department of the has been advised that the arrangements hereitofore announced for the free transportation of freight from London on articles intended for exhibition in the National Agricultural Exposition to be opened in Lisbon in May next, have been in a degree modified, as freight will be charged by Join Hale & Co., London, at 50 per cent less than the control of the control of

than the ordinary rate. NEW COURT OF CLAIMS RULES .- The Court of Claims NEW COURT OF CLAMB MCLES.—The Coult of Claims has adopted new rules to meet the requirements of the Act of March 3, 1883. The rules, seven in number, apply to Congressional and Executive cases. They prescribe in effect that either abuse of Congress or any committee of the same, or the head of any of the Executive Departments may refer to the court any claim or matter involving investigation of law or fact.

FENCES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY .- Bushyhead and two or three other Cherokee Indian Chiefs had a talk with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day in relation to the fences which have been erected by cattle dealers in the Indian Territory. The Commissioner decided not to take any action until the Indians shall have held a council on the subject and reported to him whether they desire the fences to remain or to be torn down.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-First Lieutenant De Lany, 9th Infantry, has been relieved from duty on recrulting service. The Superintendent Mounted Recruit ing Service has been directed to forward forty recruits under proper charge to Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory, for assignment to the 6th Cavalry. Leave of absence for four months from March 19, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, and to go beyond sea, has been granted Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cayairy.

Licutenant W. O. Sharrar, United States Navy, has been granted leave of absence for six months.

Captain George B. Haycock, of the United States Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list.

Commodore John Lee Davis will shortly be detailed to duty as a member of the Laghthouse Board to fill the vacancy caused by the detachment of Rear-Admiral Baldwill. for four months from March 19, with permission to ap

## TOPICS IN MINNESOTA.

REAL ESTATE, POLITICS, TEMPERANCE, AND EDU-CATION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 10 .- Minnesota adopted as the motto for her seal The Star of the North.

A "star" no doubt she is; but "the star of the north" she can no longer claim to be. So rapid and extended has been the development of this portion of the country that Minnesota can hardly be considered at the north. Already preparations are commenced for the erection in Minneapolis of a depot which, with its immediate approaches, will involve an expenditure of a million of dollars. This structure will be mainly for the use of the Maultoba and the Northern Pacific railroads. Of inus. And yet these roads reckon their distance by the thousand miles. Here, too, may be counted the north-eastern terminus of the Central Pacific, by way of Omaha and Stouz City. This development of so vast an oman and sources, area, to this city and St. Paul, has served to preserve here a remarkable degree of prosperity, in spite of tariff tinkering and rum-ruled legislation. If, as is generally supposed, the real estate busi-ness indicates the general situation, there is no ground for complaint as to the record of the winter or the promise of the spring. It is no uncommon thing for an entire page of a large daily to be covered with advertisements of real estate dealers. So certain are considered the advances in property that a rise in price is announced from thirty to sixty days in advance. Lots which were selling last summer for \$1,800 were advanced to \$2,000 in the fall, and are now held at \$2,200. This branch of speculation is very general throughout the Northwest. It is excelled in its prolific multiplication only by the It is excelled in its profile market whiskey trade. Real estate offices and saloons multiply with equal rapidity in all the new towns of the Northwest. By recent action on the part of the city and of the town of Minneapolis, a very large area has been added to the former. This includes two or three beautiful lakes, which though not large will become a very at

ractive feature of the city.

Minneapolis may be regarded as the headquarters of the Temperance movement in this State. Here is a socalled Reform Club, which is the source of varied and active work. Large and enthusiastic meetings are held two or three times a week; among which is the weekly meeting of the Scandinavian Society. A course of free ectures has been maintained during the winter, at which the present vital questions of the work have been vigorously handled. This club maintains a chapiain who devotes his whole time to the work of temperance reform.

This city has also been the headquarters of the Constitutional Amendment Agitation Committee, whose work has been openly sold out to the whiskey interest. It is a notorious fact that for drunkenness, profanity and ob-scenity, this Legislature is without a rival in this or any other State, as may well be believed when it is known other State, as may wen be believed when it is known that at the closing session members of the Senate became so drunk as to roll from their chairs to the floor. The course of the Legislature is almost certain to produce a

so drunk as to roll from their chairs to the floor. The course of the Legislature is almost certain to produce a third party movement, which will greatly endanger the supremacy of the Republican party. A call has been issued for a mass Prohibition convention to meet in this city ou March 20.

If from the troublous and uncertain sphere of politics and reform one turns to the quieter one of public education, he finds a picasanter outlook. The schools of the State are fully up to the average, and the superintendency of the Rev. D. L. Kiehle is giving such satisfaction that his reappointment is universally accepted as the best that could be made. Among private schools and colleges the Roman Catholics have some fifteen; the Lutherans four or five; the Episcopalians three; the Congregationalists one; the Episcopalians three; the Congregationalists one; the Episcopalians three; the Congregationalists one; the Baptists one. The State University at Minneapolis is doing a good work. At their last meeting the Regents accepted the resignation of President Folwell, who was subsequently elected Professor of Political Science. During the past winter the University bas maintained a course of lectures on agriculture, which have been well attended by the farmers of the State. There has also been added a department of medicine. A rising institution, located at Minneapolis, is "The Minnesota College Hospital," which graduated its first class in medicine a few days ago.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has met with a severe loss in the burning of the Hamilin University. This was valued at \$50,000. Of this there was an insurance amounting to \$25,000. Only about \$10,000 will be needed to clear indebtedness on the old buildings. It is proposed to rebuild at once on the old buildings. It is proposed to rebuild at once on the old buildings fund already on hand will put their institution, known as McAllister College, on a working basis.

"I don't want no rubbish, no fine senti-ments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late hus-band's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple, some-thing like this: 'William Johnson, aged seventy-five years. The good die young."

Why he made the mistake: He came home late the other night, and his wife woke up and found him with advantage match trying to light the cold water tap over the marble basin in his dressing-room. "James," she said, "that is not the gas burner." "I know is now, my love," he replied, unsteadily; "fact is, I've been overworked, and that's the reason I made the mistake." "Yes, you look as if you had been lifting a good deal," she quietly answered as she returned to her pillow.

# AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOPICS IN BOTH HOUSES.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED-PARTISAN MEASURES PUSHED AHEAD-THE SUPPLY BILL.

FROM THE REGULAR COURSPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 20 .- Swiftly and quietly some of the most important measures of the session wer bassed by either the Senate or the Assembly to-day. The chief of the practical bills adopted was that of Sen ntor Daly in regard to the wires of telegraph companies running through the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. It requires that before March 1, 1885, every telegraph, telephone or electric wire in the cities named shall be ed underground. In case the owners of the wires shall fail to comply with the provisions of the act within the time specified, the authorities of New-York and Brooklyn are directed to remove the wires at the ex-pense of the companies owning them. The bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote.

The Democrats displayed their usual inventive genius relation to offices. Either they grab an old office or ereate a new one every day. This time they invented one. The Assembly reported favorably Mr. Maner's bill making permanent officers the Speaker's clerk and the cierk of the President of the Senate, and at the same time increasing their pay from \$6 a day to \$1,500 year. The bill is made to apply to the present men nolding these positions. With Lieutenant-Governor Hill's clerk it is practically a bill giving him a three years' term of office at \$1,500 yearly for four month

Hill's cierk it is practically a solid rious years' term of office at \$1,500 yearly for four months work a year. This bill has been reported with remarkable celerity, showing that it is a party "job." It was introduced only last night in the Assembly.

In the Senate another of the Democratic partisan measures had a moment's consideration. This was the bill which drops from the Board having charge of the State buildings three Republican State officers and leaves in control three Democratic ones. One of the Republican Senators, Mr. Thomas, moved that the superintendent of the State buildings and employee to be appointed by the Board should be soldiers who have served in the Uniou Army and have been honorably discharged. Senator Jacobs charged that the amendment was offered for "buncombe." There happened to be a majority of Republican Senators present, and they secured the adoption of Senator Thomas's motion. When the bill was reported to the Senate, however, Senator Jacobs moved to disagree with the report of the committee and to lay the bill on the table. The motion was adopted. The Senate then passed another bill creating offices, namely, the Assembly bill increasing the number of notaries by 1,800.

Still another office-creating bill was then considered,

Assembly assed to 13 to 15.

The Assembly assed to 51 to 15.

The Assembly assed to 13 to 15.

The Assembly assed to 13 to 15.

The Assembly took a fruitless vote on the supply Elli to-day. It requires 80 votes, while 36 votes were recorded aranta it. The bill was defeated by a vote of 13 to 15.

The Assembly took a fruitless vote on the supply Elli to-day. It requires 86 votes in the affirmative to pass this bill. It received only 80 votes, while 36 votes were recorded aranta it. The hostility of members toward the bill was due chiefly to the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Catholie Protectory. No direct vote could be obtained on this item owing to the parliamentary tactics of Colonel M. C. surphy. He prevented a vote on an amendment which would have been proposed, striking out the appropriation by moving the previous question. The opponents of the amendment therefore opposed the moving of the previous question. The opponents of the amendment therefore opposed the moving of the previous question. The vote of the previous question was 63 reas and 38 mays. Nearly all of these negative rotes were given by the opponents of the Catholie Protectory item. Mr. Mulbellank was the only Republican who voted in the apprairie; the following Democrata voted in the apprairie; the following Democrata voted in the negative; the following Democrata voted in the negative.

Corbett, Ety, Ferris, Keyes, Miller, H. D. Nelson, Tuttle and Welch.

Senator Russell introduced a bill to incorporate the Rings County Industrial Home for Boyx. The bill vests in Samuel Booth, Darwin R. James, Henry R. Jones, George H. Fisher, Albion P. Strout, William Dick, Charles A. Dewey, Anthony J. G. Holenpyi, William Harkness, Robert Foster, Moses S. Beach, Bernard Peters, Henry W. Knight, William B. Leonard, Dannel W. Mewilliam, Maniy A. Ruland, James W. Elweil, Alexander Munn, Cornelius N. Hoagiand, George L. Pease, George Copeland, James P. Wallace, Alfred H. Porter and William A. Butler authority to purchase real or personal estate not exceeding the yearity value of \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing an institution similar to the New-York Society for the Reformation of Juventle Delinquetts.

senstor Boyd's bill providing for the publication of Senstor Boyd's bill providing for the publication of deposits in savings banks was passed by the Sonate. The bill ailowing tae University Club of New-York City to hold real estate to the value of \$500,000 was passed by both branches of the Legislature.

Although the Tammany Hall General Committee passed a resolution last Friday against the DeWitt Congressional Apperfoliument bill, all of the Tammany Assemblymen voted for the bill when it was passed by the House to-day. Mr. Recesol, one of their number, explained that the bill could be amended as they desire in the Conference Committee. Tammany's amendment, if accepted, will deprive the Republicans of the Congressional district they are given in New-York by the DeWitt bill. Some of the County Democracy Assemblymen are not in favor of amending the bill in this way, asserting that the Democratic majority will be so small if all the New-York districts are made Democratic that Republican candidates for Congress will have a good chance for election. It would seem, however, to be the design of the leading Democrats to bow to Tammany's distanton. Senator Jacobo's Congressional Appointment bill, which is their tavorite, gives no district in New-York to the Republicans.

The bill to amend the law relating to Police Committence.

Republicans.

The bull to amend the law relating to Police Commissioners in the town of New-Lots, Kings County, was taken up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Russell "protesting in the name of decetey against this effort of a partisan majority to revolutionize the government chosen by the people of New-Lots. It would give the lie to Democratic professions of home rule, and add \$3,000 to the expenses of the little town." Mr. Jacobs acknowledged that the bill would put Democratic commissioners in office. The bill was passed. Yeas, 17; mays, 14 a party vote.

The Republican members were commenting to-light on the last office-creating bill of the Democrats—the bill

nting to-night on the last omco-creating a Department of Insolvent Corporations. The Beceiver-General to be appointed under this act may employ clerks to an unlimited number. Moreover, the bill says that every bank, sayings bank and trust company shall pay annually toward establishing a fund for the payment of the expenses of the new Department an amount equal to 1 per cent upon their control. The Senate passed to-day the bill to pay pensions to the school teachers of New-York.

THE ASSEMBLY STATE PRISON REPORT. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS INVESTIGATED SING SING PRISON-PRO-POSED BILLS.

ALBANY, March 20 .- The majority reporte of the Assembly Committee on State Prisons was presented to-day by Mr. Keyes, chairman. The report declares not proven the charge that through brutal treatment several convicts lost their lives, although it is admitted that many abuses have existed which may be classed under the head of brutal and inhuman treatment. Past dministrations are, however, in the main credited with these evils. The question of the reformation of prisoners in its relation to the contract labor system is discussed, and the conclusion is arrived at that in order to carry out the reformatory theory, the State should either materially modify the present system of prison labor, or employ the prisoners on work under its own control. In order to prevent injustice to any particular branch of trade, it is suggested that the labor of the convicts be distributed among a greater number of mechanical employments.

The committee, in conclusion, presents the following

recommendations:

1. That a commission be appointed to investigate the whole subject of prison management, particularly the question of prison labor—report to be made by bill to the next Legislazure.

2. That existing contracts should be carried out, but the number of prisoners employed should be reduced to the minimum allowed by the terms of the contract.

3. That the superintendent make regular and thorough investigations of the State prisons.

4. That the warden exercise closer supervision over tasks.

4. That the warden excress
tasks.

5. That extra compensation be allowed prisoners able and willing to perform work in excess of the average or standard daily task, the surplus to go to the prisoner's

standard daily task, the surplus to go to the prisoner a family if he has one.

6. That corporal punishment be strictly prohibited.

7. That the prisoners be classified, so far as practicable, according to character or grade of crime.

8. That "doubling up" be prohibited by law, and that the Commission be instructed to report on the expediency and probable cost of enlarging the prison at Sing Sing.

9. That all prisoners be allowed to communicate at least once a month with the Superintendent of State Colores and the Gorgenor in writing.

cast once a month with the Superintendent of Prisons and the Governor in writing.

10. That extra efforts be made to maintain cleanliness.

11. That instruction in common English branches be provided for convicts.

12. That the bills prepared by the committee, providing that prisoners shall be compensated for extra work, and that a prison commission be appointed, shall become

Messra. Taylor, Roche and Ernst sign a minority repor agreeing with the conclusions of the majority so far as they go, but condemning the sanitary condition of Sing Sing and the administration of Warden Brush from the standpoint of humanity, and declaring that he is not the man to carry out reformatory measures. They also consider Superintendent Baker involved to the extent of permitting gross abuses without taking action thereon. They also favor the annulment of all existing contracts for convict labor if such can be legally accomplished.

Messrs. Roche, Taylor and Ernst also sign an additional Prison has been mismanaged, insemuch that there has been a total disregard of the healthful and samtary co dition of the prison, owing largely to the fact that the that there are not sufficient convicts to carry out the rules, all the efforts of the management being to make as large a financial showing as possible. They further express the opinion that Dr. Hiram Earber should be removed. They also strongly condemn the contract sys-

tem.

Accompanying the report of the committee are three proposed bills as follows:

Providing that every prisoner who upon his discharge shall be entitled to commutation time under existing laws shall receive from the agent or warden a certificate in writing setting forth the amount of such time carned by him, payable by the treasurer on a warrant drawn by the Controller for a sum equal to \$3 for each of the first six months, \$2 for each of the second six months and \$1 for each succeeding month of time so earned.

Also allowing prisoners to make over-time and per-

mitting such compensation therefor as may be agreed upon between them and the contractor, subject to the spiroval of the warden, the money so earned to be desproyed of the warden subject to the order of the prisoner the warden subject to the order of the prisoner sind be the warden when the ends of discipline may require it. It is made the duty of the warden when the ends of discipline may require it. It is made the duty of the warden and principal keeper to determine an average of standard daily task. Whenever the principle of extra standard daily task. Whenever the principle of extra tendard daily task. Whenever the principle of the princi

inonth of commutation time earned and not forfeited by him.

Also authorizing the Governor to appeint a commission of three persons to be known as the Prison Reform Commission, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the whole subject of the management of the prisons, particularly the subject of prison labor, and to codify all laws relating thereto. The Commissioners are to hold office for one year and to be allowed necessary expenses and \$15 a day for actual service, the total compensation to any one Commissioner not to exceed \$1,500 a year. The Governor is authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Commission. The Commissioners are directed to make a detailed report in writing on or before February 1, 1884, to the Lexislature, with recommendations and by bill to relieve the mechanical industries of the State from the injurious competition of prison labor and to distribute equally the burden of maintaining the prisons of the State.

THE REV. EDWARD COWLEY'S PETITION. ULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 20 .- The Rev. Edward Cowley appeals to the Legislature to reverse the decision of the Court of General Sessions in 1880 that he starved a child of the Shep-herd's Fold of New-York, then under his charge. His petition recites the fact of his arrest on the charge of having neglected to give sufficient food to a child, Louis Victor; that he was convicted of the charge and suffered a term of imprisonment; and that he had to pay a fine of \$250. He then asserts that he was convicted on insufficient evidence, and that if all the facts of his management of the Fold had been known to the jury, he would not have been convicted. In conclusion he asks the Legislature to pass a bill annulling the judgment rendered against him in the Court of General Sessions, refunding the sum of \$250 fine imposed on him by the city, and lastly, compelling the City of New-York to pay the bills that he incurred as manager of the Children's Fold. The total amount of these bills is \$6,570. Senator Koch presented to the Senate to-day a petition

and a bill to carry these requests into effect. The bill of and a bill to carry these requests into these states items is an interesting one, showing that the Rev. Edward Cowley is himself pecuniarily interested in their payment. The bill directs the Controller of New-York payment.

to pay to the following persons the following	amounts:
Mrs. Sarah M. Bliven for rent	875 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Buven for rent	2,400 00
Mrs. C. M. Ferris, two years' rent	COM (0.0)
J. T. Mehan, for meats	
H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co	A 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
H. H. Ritterbusch Edward Cowley, cash advances	946.78
Edward Cowley, cash advances	195 00
Edward Cowley, audited bill	. MATTER TO
Edward Cowley, expenses	53 76
Edward Cowley, balance	15 24
H. Dunkak, groceries	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
J. Owens & Co., for cont	775 00
B. P. Williams & Co., beds	= 00
Briggs' express	
Joseph Redman, bardwa C	4 440
/ W Shuith sonn	
John Guiss, cutting children's bair	0.00
John G. Williamson, dry-goods	40.40
Hugh McCreary, for plumbing	20.00
Lizzie Burkhardt, labor	
Aqua B. Callahan, teacher	120 00
I only Valois teacher.	100.00
William Schneider, for bread	423 00
John Therke, for bread	101 04
I C Clark groceries	10.04
H. B. Claffin & Co., dry goo's	207 E 1017
J. B. Tooker, for milk	214.40
George C. Chace, for tra	10.00
Zahchoppe & Shurr, medicines	0.00
C. W. Peake & Co., food	20.00
W. M. Atkinson, fish	19:072
T. F. Potter, groceries	
National Ice Company	332 200
Katzenberg & Son, boots	20 10
Samuel Pollock, giazier	9.77
Board of child for three years	117 00

REPORTS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS. ALBANY, March 20 .- The State Engineer nd Surveyor sent to the Senate to-day a communication in response to the resolution of the Senate calling for in-formation relative to the New-York elevated railroads upon which to base legislation looking to a reduction of fare. The communication incloses the reply of the Attorney-General transmitted to the Senate yesterday, together with a letter addressed to R. M. Gallaway, cice-president of the Manhattan Rallway Company, equesting the views of his company on the matter, and a copy of Mr. Gallaway's reply inclosing "observations by the counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company respecting the question favolved in the correspondence with the Attorney-General."

The counsel for the company says that "the New-York Company insists that its sacrifices made in good faith to obtain the cash needed, should be included as a part of the cost," and elaborates this conclusion by a long argu-ment. There is also inclosed a letter from H. V. and H. W. Poor addressed to Mr. Gallaway taking the same

view as that expressed by the counsel.

The State Eugmeer and Surveyor regrets exceedingly that the opinion of the Attorney-General was not asked as to the proper legal construction to be placed upon the term "the capital of the company actually expended "as used in the Senate resolution and the law to which it refers before the facts as to the identity of the railway corporations with the construction companies and parties contracting to build and equip the elevated railways were fully ascertained, for the reason hat, by doing so, the Attorney-General and both the Controller and himself (the State Engineer) have been placed in a comparatively false position. The State Engineer arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That no fraud has been either exercised or attempted 1. That no fraud has been either exercised or attempted in the part of these corporations as against the State at arge, the public or individuals, with reference to the mount of capital actually expended, the actual cost of oustruction and equipment, or the rates charged for ransportation.

2. That the amount of securities issued by the respec-

2. That the amount of securities issued by the respective corporations as represented by their outstanding stocks and bonds was no greater than was actually required in order to provide the means necessary to securitie the proper construction and equipment of their railways, and that the whole amount of these securities has either been absorbed or unitized in good faint for that purpose.
3. That it is the common practice of railway corporations, both in this State and the United States, to charge the losses or discount on their securities to the cost of construction, equipment and other necessary expenditures, and there appears to be no valid reason why these elevated railway corporations should be inhibited from pursuing the same cause.

arsuing the same cause.

4. That the roads were at first regarded as wild and expended as well as the regarded as wild and visionary undertakings, and it required years of the closest study accompanied by experiments before their sonception became sufficiently developed to induce capitalists to invest in their accurates upon any terms, and even at the present time their final and permanent success must be regarded as exceedingly problematical.

5. That with regard to the Manhattan Rallway Com pany, which is now the lessee and operator of the rail ways of the other two companies, he is unable to see that its stock should be regarded in any decree as a fac-tor in the capital actually expended by the lesser com-panies in the construction and equipment of their lines. The examination of the State Engineer shows the fol-

NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD. Capital actually expeeded— Capital stock. First mortgage 7 per cent bonds. Cash.	\$0,500,000 8,500,000 891,921
Total capital expended	\$3,216,369
Surplus	<b>\$1,163,216</b>
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED ROAD.	
Capital actually expended— Capital stock. First mortgage 6 per cent bonds. Second mortgage 6 per cent bonds. Cash.	\$6,500,000 10,818,000 2,007,000 172,868
Total capital expended	#2,757,264
Surplus Equal to 3.75 per cent on capital expended.	\$781,496
SECRETARY OF THE RAILROAD COMM	HISSION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 20 .- The Railroad Commisoners to-day retraced their steps in appointing W. H. Thompson, of Cleveland, Ohio, as their secretary. The vote by which he was appointed was reconsidered, owing to the discovery of a law, passed in 1820, forbidding the appointment to a civil office of any person not a resident f the State. Mr. Thompson will be retained in the employ of the Commission, however, as a railway expert. The Commissioners afterward elected William C. Hudson, for eight years correspondent of The Brooklyn Eagle nere, as their secretary. Mr. Hudson is about thirty-two years old. He was born in New-Jorsey, and is p graduate of Middletown University, Connecticut.

#### THE NEW AQUEDUCT PROJECT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 20 .- Senator Daly, who

introduced the resolution under which Mayor Water Commission acted, states that Aqueduct bill will probably be brought from New-York to-morrow. The Corpofrom New-York to-morrow. ration Counsel, he says, is shaping the bill so that immediate possession can be taken of the lands in Westeheater County needed for the aqueduct and its reservoirs. All the New-York Senators profess to be unaware of the decision of their political "Bosses" regarding the members of the Aqueduct Commission. Who are to be the members of the Commission! The usual reply to this question is that the members will probably be the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Commissioner of Public Works and two citizens. Such a board would, therefore, consi t of Mayor Edson, Controller Campbell, President Asten, of the Department of Taxes and Assessment, President Reilly, of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner Thomp-

taxation. In the morning Senator Grizgs spoke for an hour and a half and was followed by Senators Applegate, schenck, Gardner and others in the afternoon. question came up on a resolution offered by Mr. Griggs mitting both bills, with instructions to the Co mittee on Revision of the Laws to report the Griggs Senate bill as a substitute for the later House bill. The object of the resolution was to avoid the constitutional prohibition against Senate bills for raising revenue. By making the Griggs bill a House bill in this manner, the objection could have been over-come. Mr. Griggs in his address said that until 1870 the disproportion between the tax on railroad companies and that on the property of individuals was not such as to provoke great criticism. The railroads now pay one-half of 1 per cent, or less than one-fourth the ate paid by individuals. The total amount they pay to rate paid by individuals. The Surface and 1,000,000; the State and local treasuries is less than \$1,000,000; while if they paid the regular rate on merely their cost value, \$167,000,000, they would pay over \$3,300,000 yearly. Mr. Griggs said the bill would affect the special contract companies, as they had assented to the law of 1869, which enacted a system which was to hold until a general law, such as that now proposed, was passed. Senator Applegate claimed that both bills were uncon-stitutional, and that the Griggs bill was intricate and would be found inoperative. He denied that the special ontract companies would be affected by it, and the result, he said, would be great injustice to the poorer cor

contract companies would be affected by it, and the result, he said, would be great injustice to the poorer corporations. Mr. Schenck recommended referring the question to a commission. President Gardner said that the Griggs bill set up a new and false system of taxation, mequitable and inconsistent, taxing railroads by two systems, one according to their value as land, and the other according to their value as railroads. Mr. Griggs answered the objections raised by the opponents of this bill, and Messrs. Gardner, Schenck and Stainaby added to their previous remarks.

The motion of Senator Griggs to refer back the bills was lost, 7 to 13, as follows: Yeas—Griggs, Havens, Merritt, Nichols, Stainaby, Vall and Youngblood. Nays—Applegate. Beatty, Carpenter, Cochran, Doughty, Gardner, Hires, Miller, Paxton, Schenck, Smith, Taylor and Woolindyke. Every Democrat voted against the resolution and therefore against the bill. Every vote for the bill was by a Republican. The Republican votes against the bill was by a Republican. The Republican votes against the bill were by Senators who represent sections largely interested in railroad companies. The result practically defeats the railroad tax bills in the Senate and ends for this session all hope of a reform in this direction.

The Assembly has passed the House bill prohibiting the sale of skim mulk in edites. The bill requiring farmers to bury dead animals was passed. The bill requiring farmers to bury dead animals was passed. The bill requiring farmers to bury dead animals was passed. The bill requiring farmers to bury dead animals was passed. The bill requiring farmers to bury dead animals was passed. The bill for a Constitutional Convention was debated most of the afternoon, and after strenuous opposition by South Jersey members, was passed, 32 to 25. A bill to give Assistant Prosecutors of the Pleas in Essex and Hudson counties \$2,500 salay each per annum was defeated. The ampount has been reduced to a considerable extent, the bills were ordered to a third reading.

### RECEIVER FISH'S INDIGNATION.

James D. Fish, receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, was very indignant yesterday over the statement made in the report of the Senate In-surance Committee in regard to the administration of his receivership. To a THIBUNE reporter Mr. Fish said : "The statement made in the report in regard to me is not only a perversion of the truth, but it is something vorse. It shows dense ignorance where ignorance is in excusable. The committee never examined me or any of my clerks; but if it had taken the reports on file in the Insurance Department, which were accessible to it, it would have ascertained how utterly false is the state ent it has made. I have paid more than \$1,500,000 to ment if has made. I have paid more than \$300,000 to other creditions, while the total expenses chargeable to the receivers, while the total expenses chargeable to the receivership do not reach \$36,000, which is \$500,000 less than the amount of expense stated in the Senate Committee's report. I have not yet received one cent for fees. I have sent a telegram to Senator Kiernan, chairman of the committee, contradicting the misrepresentation in his report."

### ABOLISHING PUBLIC HANGINGS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20 .- A bill was assed by the Legislature to-day abolishing public hang-

## MANY FARMERS INTIMIDATED.

THE MILK SHIPMENTS FALLING OFF. SPILLING COMMITTEES AT WORK IN ORANGE COUNTY-A SHORT SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

Milkmen at the Erie depot last night alm curdled with their curses the little milk that they received. Only 1,542 cans of milk and fifty-five cans of cream arrived, which is about 2,300 cans less than the normal shipment. Many of the milkmen received no milk, and others but a few cans. Some will eke out their supply by mixing ondensed milk with the crude milk, a large city. A. Howell, C. H. C. Beakes and some other dealers telegraphed to their shippers to cart milk to Newburg and ship by barges to the city. It is expected, however, that the wegons will be stopped and the milk spilled, Mr. Howell, secretary of the Retail Milk Dealers' Union, said last, night: "The farmers trying to break up the ring in this city, but they cannot do it. We shall simply pay the market price from mouth to mouth. The farmers along the road are in many cases intimidated by the gangs of men who are paid by the Farmers' Association for spili-ing the milk. But we will fix them. Their proeedings are riotous, and Governor Cleveland will be asked to send troops up there to protect farmers who are willing to ship. The farmers want the dealers to meet and consider their terms, but no meeting will be called." Mr. Munhall, an old farmer of Cooper's Crossing.

near Washingtonville, came down on the train last night. "Because I would not obey the association," said he, " a gang of their paid men, who don't own any farms, dumped my milk and put my new cans, worth \$6 apiece, on the track where they would be run over. They tipped the wagon, milk and all, belonging to Austin Bull, of Washingtonville, pottomside up in the street. A Mr. Harlow, a creamery man, of the same place, drove to the station with a load of milk, but though he had a beit full of pistols; they had his milk out of the wagon in no time. He tried to ship two cans to-night, but couldn't. The association forbids farmers to sell milk to any but a Farmers' Association creamery." Exciting scenes occurred at nearly all the stations long the road. A passenger on the Eric train aid that he saw a man and woman, as well as their cans of milk, tipped ont of a wagon in Hampton, cans of milk, tipped out of a wagon in Hampton, though the man tried to drive the crowd off with a corn cutter. The different branches of the Eric road sent the following amounts, Main Line and Newburg branch, 346 cans; Montgomery branch, 31; Pine Island, 64; Warwick branch, 148; Warwick Extension, 194; Crawford branch, 228; Wallkill Valley branch, 129; Ulster and Delaware oranch, 402.
The following stations shipped no milk at all:

Otterkill, Gosben, Hampton, seven and a half; Middletown, eight and a half; Guyward, Shin Ho!

Otterkill, Gosleen, Hampton, seven and a half; Middletown, eight and a half; Guyward, Shin Hollow, Craig Hill, Vails' Gate Junction, New-Window, Craigeon, Montgomery, Big Island, Florida and Sugar Loaf. Unless measures are taken to repress the "spilling committees" to-day, it is thought that the milk supply will be cut still shorter. The other milk districts about the city cannot make up for the shortage on the Eric road. A dealer said, last evening, that if the Eric road shut off its supply, it would be impossible to replace it from other sources. "If the Sheriff of Orange County cannot stop this terrorizing of the farmers," said he, "the county will have a big bill of damages to pay."

Several millemen were unable to serve the customers upon their routes yesterday, owing to the short supply on Monday night. The scarcity is chiefly felt by the grocers who retail milk in the poorer quarters of the city. Milkmen who, have good routes will take a great deal of trouble to get a supply for fear of competition. This encroaching on each other's routes is being done to a great extent already. Milkmen are offering farmers 3½ cents, the latter's price for March, but even at that rate they cannot get a full sopply. The farmers who belong to the Eric Milk Producers' Association are walting for the milkmen in a body to accept their prices for the coming year. But the milkmen have held no meeting, and Magnolia Hall, from which the mandates of the Milk Exchange are wont to issue, is silent. A Brooklyn dealer of twenty years' experience said to a Tribuxe reporter yesterday: "I have tried in vain at the Eric, Midland and Harlem stations to get a supply of milk. For one I am willing to pay the farmers what they ask, But the dealers ought to get 10 cents a quart. The railroads alone profit by the milk business. At 40 cents a can their daily business amounts to \$1,500."

Owing to a report that the "Spilling Committees" appointed by the farmers were destroying

ness amounts to \$1,500."

Owing to a report that the "Spilling Committees" appointed by the farmers were destroying milk at the Eric stations, contrary to the will of the owners, Freight Agent R. C. Vilas sent a dispatch

to the president of the Milk Producers' Associatio yesterday warning him against such acts.

CANS SPILLED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 20 .- The milk war continus unabated at Ottsville, Howell's, Middle town, Hampton, Goshen, Chester, Oxford, Monroe and Turner's. The shipments to-night were practically stopped. Crowds of farmers and citizens surrounded the railroad stations. The first few who came with mik had it spilled, and the remainder took their supply home. Thirty-one cans were spilled, thirteen at Otisville, eight at Middletown and ten at Chester. The supply on the branches was also greatly reduced. The total reaching Jersey City over the Erie road will be nearly 2,000 cans short of the usual supply. Newburg subscribed \$1,500 to-day to aid the farmers, and \$5,000 is promised if wanted. Unless the dealers surrender, the supply will be further reduced to-morrow. railroad stations. The first few who came with milk had

### MILK PRODUCERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, March 20 .- The milk producers of the State, in convention to-day, brought up the subject of milk adulteration. Some producers wanted appointed in every town and city inspectors, while others suggested that the matter be left with the State Board of Health. A committee was appointed to consider the best course to adopt. The milkmen have decided to ask 35 cents for eight and one half quarts during the summer.

At a meeting of the New-England Milk Producers' As-At a meeting of the New England Milk Producers Association to-day, the grievances of the producers against the Boston contractors and inspectors were fully discussed, and charges of adulteration by middle-men freely made. The price of milk was fixed at 35 cents a can of eight and a half quarts on the car. The contractors assert that they can only pay 33 cents, and there is a possibility of a milk war in the near future.

#### THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

ADVICES OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO WHEAT-CORN WEAK AND PROVISIONS QUIET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, March 20 .- The day has been clear and cold, and expectation was ripe for active markets. The advices from every direction indicated much serious lamage to wheat, and minute statements from Kansas disclosed not only a less acreage but also a considerable area which was classed as only a two-thirds crop prospect. The continued freezing weather all through the Northwest must of necessity damage the growing crops. The advices from abroad were more disheartening for the "bears" than on yesterday. Despite all these circumstances, the men who ten days ago were wildly buying

the "bears" than on yesterday. Despite all these circumstances, the men who ten daysago were wildly buying millions of busuels and were believing in wheat going to \$1.25 and corn to 70 cents, die not buy a bushel. Said a leading commission man: "I do not remember a time when, as at present, the whole world was threatened with bad crops, and actual damages were so apparent. I believe there is sense in buying wheat now, but there seems to be a general geare about everything."

Wheat opened easier, but under a speculative movement prices were advanced with several fluctuations, and finally closed with "go of a cent advance over the opening. May wheat opened \$1.09½ ranged from \$1.10½ to \$1.093s, and closed at \$1.105s, against \$1.307s a year ago. Corn opened lower and weak. May went down to 58½ cents, and finally closed at the highest price, 59% cents. During the day the Wail Street clique appeared as buyers, and purchased 1.500,000 bushels of corn. This strengthened the market but did not have as much of an effect upon prices as was anticipated. A broker said: "The general run of speculators are afraid of this New-York crowd. They undoubtedly have any amount of money at their command, but they are not stayers. They will lead up with a rush, and will unload with equal rapidity upon the slightest indication of a break in the market. Provisions were generally quiet throughout the day, although there was a fair inquiry for mess pork on English account. The principal movements in hog products were sales of short rip sides.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

## PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

CINCINNATI, March 20,-Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, hai made a statement of the pork packing statistics showing the total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati, from November 1 to March 1, to be 425,400; an increase over the previous year of 40,522. The yield of lard was 15,770,206 pounds, an increase of 1,000,600 pounds over the previous year. The aggregate cost of the hog was \$1,214,254. The number of barrels of pork produced was 10,217.

## SPRING PRICES OF COAL FOR SHIPMENT

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 .- The new spring circular of prices of coal for shipment was arranged by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company this afternoon. The rates, free on board at Port Rich mond, for hard white ash coal will be \$4 50 for lump and steamboat, \$3 75 for stove and \$2 65 for pea. From burning white ash at the same point will be \$3 55 for broken, \$3 65 for egg. \$4 for stove, \$3 75 for chestnu broken, \$3 65 for egg. \$4 for stove, \$3 75 for edestina and \$2 50 for pea. The rates for hard white ash free or board at Elizabethport, N. J., will be \$4 85 for lamp and steamboat, \$4 10 for broken, egg and chestnat; \$4 36 for stove and \$3 for pea. Prices for free burning coat at that port will be \$3 90 for broken and egg, \$4 35 for stove, \$4 10 for chestnat and \$2 85 for pea.

# NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, March 18 .- Among the cottagen who were in town last week were Mrs. G. C. Cram. C Pinard, George M. Miller and Miss Fanny Russell, o

New-York, and Harleston Parker, of Boston. The funeral of Miss Ida E. Deacon, of Boston, tool place from Trinity Church at noon yesterday. The de ceased lady, who owns a cottage here, was a grand-daugh ter of Peter Parker, of Boston, and was highly esteemed by the cottage residents and by the local inhabitants She died at Lakewood, N. J., on Wednesday.

Bellevue-ave., which is now in course of erection for Mrs Mary L. Bruen, of Boston.

The villa at Ochre Point for Miss C. L. Wolfe, of New York, will cost over \$100,000. It will be ready for oc cupancy about June 1. A cottage has been rented by Thatcher M. Adams, o

New-York. It is predicted that ex-Senator William Sprague will carry this city in the approaching Gubernatorial election and that he will carry Providence as well. Few, how

ever, predict his election. The Rev. F. F. Emerson, of Amherst, Mass., has per manently settled here as the successor of the Rev. H. J Van Dyke, jr., the paster of the Brick Church, New

Ex-Governor Morgan's grandson and wife will occupy Bienvenu" during the coming season.
Isaac Bell,jr., and family, of New-York, and Georg

P. Wetmore and family will arrive at their cottage early in May. At present they are in Europe. About 200 of the cottage owners will occupy their own houses during the season of 1883.

own houses during the season of 1883.

At least twenty-five cottages are being creeted at the present time for summer residents.

The Pinard cottages have been leased by Mrs. Isaat Townsend, Mrs. Gerard, Buehanau R. Winthrop, Mrs. J. C. Green and William M. Tülinghast, of New-York, Heary Clews, of New-York, will be domictled at the J. S. Bryce villa in Bellevue and Narragansett aves.

The Willing cottage on Catherinest. has been taken by H. A. Robbins, of New-York, and the Amold cottage in Rhode Island-ave. by G. A. Robbins, also of New-York,

in Rhode Island ave. by G. A. Robbins, also of New-York.

The Le Roy King cottage in Bellevue-ave, has been leased by G. G. Haven, of New-York, who is to build a villa at Ochre Point.

S. F. Barger, of New-York, will be at "Sing Harbor," which he has taken for two years.

Mrs. E. A. Shepard, of Providence, has rented the cottage in Bellevue-ave. owned by Mrs. M. A. Stockton, or Boston. Boston.

F. A. Dick, of Philadelphia, will occupy one of the Wheeler cottages near the bathing beach.

Captain Alfred Hopkins, United States Army, is occupying the De Blois cottage in Cranaton-ave.

The Khua House in Believuc-ave, has been rented to N. M. Beckwith, of New York, who had taken the Weaver cottage on the same thoroughfare prior to its being fired by Katle Judd, the female incendiary, who seacased from the County Jail recently. being fired by Ratie Jud, the tender accounty for county Jail recently.

C. Vanderbilt, of New-York, will occupy the Tucket villa on the cliffs.

Admiral Case, United States Navy, has leased his cottage in Catherine-st. to G. D. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia.

Engineer Henry S. Craven, United States Navy, has

# phia. Engineer Henry S. Craven, United States Navy, has taken the Heap cottage in Bediow-ave., and J. M. Paul, of Philadelphia, the Tatum cottage on the "Point." THE SULLIVAN BENEFIT.

Boston, March 19 .- The largest crowd evet brought together by any exhibition of the kind in this city aftended the bouesit to-night of John L. Sullivanin the Charitable Mechanics' Fair Building, teen thousand people being present. There was an exciting contest between "Patsey" Sheppard, of Boston, and "Bob" Farrell, of New-York. Both men evinced a desire to get to short-arm fight ing, but Sheppard covered his antagonist too well. The most erciting contest of the exhibition was between "Fiddler" Neary of New-York, and "Mike" Gillesple, of Philadelphia. During the third and last bout they became so excited that the police had to interfer to separate them. Neary then asked the master of ceremonies to permit a continuance of the bout, and Gillesple seemed not unwilling. The programme, however, was ple seemed not unwilling. The programme, however, was the matter will be settled privately. At the matter will be settled privately. At the several local contests, Sullivan and "Mike" Cleary, of Philadelphia, met.

W. E. Harding, representing Richard K. Fox, of New York, arrived here to-day, and stated that Fox will be it Boston in a few days and that a match for \$10,000 will then be made between Sullivan and the Maori. ing, but Sheppard covered his antagonist too

"Please, sir, there's nothing in the h eat" said Brown's landlady. "How about the fish tend in it" "Please, sir, the cat 'ave eat them." "Thou there's some cold chicken." "Please, sir, the cat." "Wan's there tart of some sort!" "Please, sir, the cat." "All right, I must do with cheese and." "Please, sir, the cat." "Then, darn it, cook the cat, and let's have it all at once."